

Lewis and Clark online

Check out Missouri's Lewis and Clark Web site,
www.lewisandclarkmo.com.

Through this Web site, you can find current information on Lewis and Clark events and activities in Missouri, a virtual tour of the Missouri River as it looked in 1804 and travel information to help plan your own Lewis and Clark trip through Missouri.



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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES photographs and artwork

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Statue of Louis Lorimier
Karl Bodmer
"Tower Rock" (courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri)
Michael Haynes
"Meriwether Lewis Escapes from Death above Tavern Cave," 1998
"York", 1999
Gary R. Lucy
"Red and White Pirogues"
"The Departure from St. Charles, May 21, 1804"
"Foggy Morning"

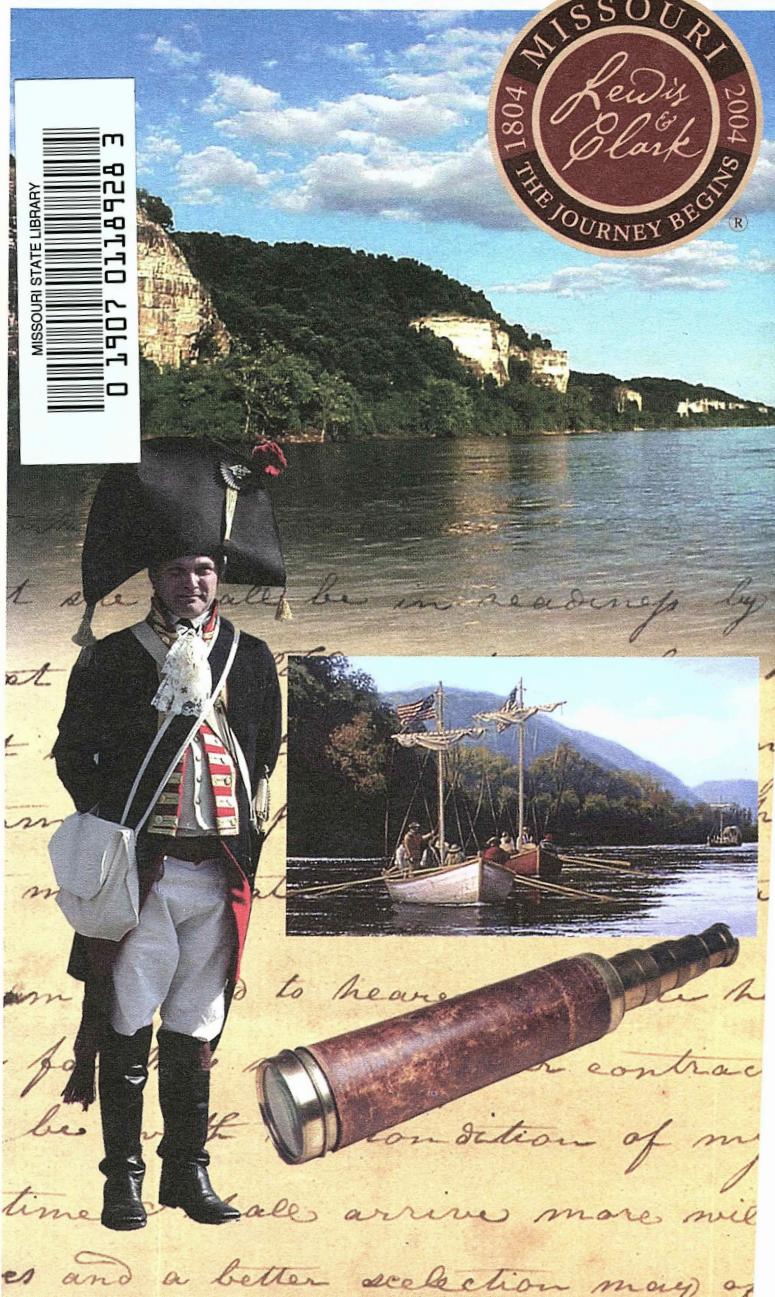
Front cover: Top scenic photo and re-enactor photo by Jim Denny of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources; artwork of "Red and White Pirogues" by Gary R. Lucy; and artifact photo courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society.



MO NR 2:L 58

Lewis & Clark in Missouri

Follow Their Footsteps ◊ Follow the Rivers



Lewis and Clark in Missouri

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In St. Louis, on March 9 -10, 1804, a momentous transfer of lands took place that marked a profound new direction for the vast tract drained by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The Louisiana Territory passed from Spanish and French hands to the United States of America, thereby doubling the size of that fledgling nation. Likely witnessing this transfer was Meriwether Lewis, who along with William Clark, was given an extraordinary charge from U.S. President Thomas Jefferson to explore this newly acquired territory by following the Missouri River to its source and proceeding on to the Pacific Ocean.

Missouri was the launching pad for this great adventure and the tempestuous lower Missouri River itself presented the first major test of the leadership, character and hardiness of the expedition.

St. Louis, long the governmental center of the Upper Louisiana, played a vital role in the planning of the expedition. During the winter of 1803-1804, the merchants and officials of this city provided tons of supplies for the upcoming journey, and vital maps and information on what lay ahead up the Missouri River. The Lewis and Clark Expedition entered the Missouri River on May 14, 1804, well prepared for the first leg of their 1,600-mile journey to the Mandan/Hidatsa Indian villages in present-day North Dakota.

When the expedition left on its journey, the group of over 45 included crew members from many cultures and backgrounds. While most were young soldiers, the group also included interpreters of French-Shawnee parentage, French boatmen, several of whom had French fathers and mothers from the tribes of the upper Missouri, and Clark's black slave, York. After



Clark

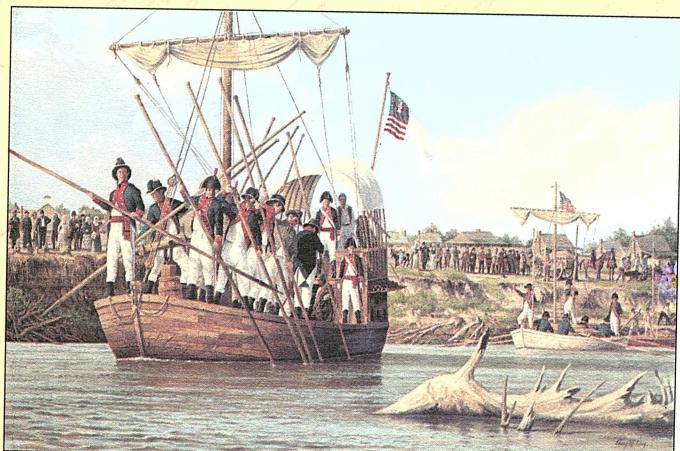


Lewis

arriving at the Mandan/Hidatsa villages, they were joined by Sacagawea, a Shoshone woman who served as an interpreter.

For the first 600 miles of their trip, the expedition had to battle the swift and dangerous currents of the Missouri River. By the time they left Missouri on July 18, 1804, the men of the expedition were an efficient and motivated team united behind the common goal of reaching the Pacific Ocean.

After the triumphal return of the expedition to St. Louis on Sept. 23, 1806, Lewis and Clark went on to help create the future state of Missouri. Lewis served as territorial governor until his death in 1809. Clark spent a long life in St. Louis, always playing a key role in Missouri's growth and development. He served as general of militia, territorial governor, and finally as U.S. Indian agent for the Missouri River. He died in 1838 and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.



The Departure from St. Charles, May 21, 1804 © Gary R. Lucy

Missouri: Where Jefferson's dream came true

Thomas Jefferson envisioned a rural landscape inhabited by small farmers. In such agrarian settings, American democracy would flourish far into the future. Drive the back roads of Missouri, follow the footsteps of Lewis and Clark, and come to learn that Jefferson's dream is alive and well in Missouri.

Ten reasons that you will have an unforgettable Lewis and Clark experience in Missouri:

1. See why Missouri is the state where the rivers of Lewis and Clark flow, as you follow the 800 miles of Missouri and Mississippi rivers that Lewis and Clark journeyed upon with their Corps of Discovery.
2. Revel in Missouri's scenic wonders. You will exclaim with Sgt. Charles Floyd that Missouri "is a butifull Contry of Land." A drive through the many scenic regions along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers will yield the same sensations of beauty and bounty that Lewis and Clark felt as they journeyed up our great rivers.
3. Soak up Missouri's history. Lewis and Clark were not the first and hardly the last adventurers to travel Missouri's historic riparian highways of discovery. Travel in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark and you will brush shoulders with some of history's most colorful characters, and see quaint, picture postcard towns and farms along the entire route.
4. Walk or bicycle the longest non-motorized segment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail – Katy Trail State Park. For more than 150 miles, the Katy Trail etches its way along the Missouri River, tracing the route of the great explorers.
5. Follow a chain of state parks and conservation areas along the route. Scenic riverside parks and conservation areas, many offering camping and other services, exist along the entire route of Lewis and Clark's track through Missouri.
6. See signs of Lewis and Clark everywhere you travel. Lewis and Clark interpretive signs will be in place at more than 90 publicly accessible locations along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers by late 2003 and early 2004.

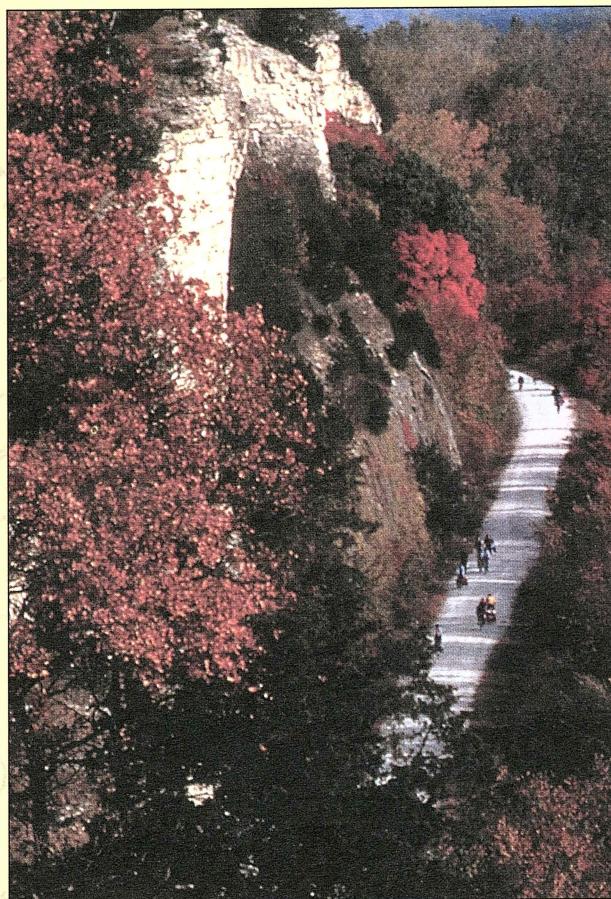


Replicas of dugout canoes on the Missouri River

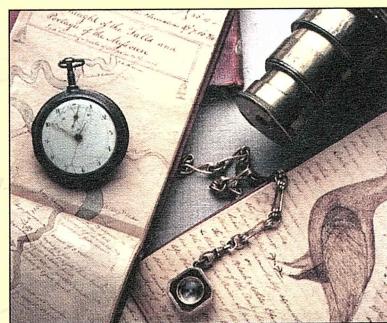


Discovery Expedition of St. Charles

7. Enjoy Missouri's legendary hospitality. "We were treated in the best manner by this party," proclaimed Sgt. John Ordway after an encounter near present-day St. Joseph. You also will find friendly people and a warm welcome everywhere you journey along Missouri's piece of the Lewis and Clark Trail.
8. See the Lewis and Clark Expedition brought to life by Discovery Expedition of St. Charles. The full-sized replicas of the keelboat and the red and white pirogues constructed by Discovery Expedition of St. Charles will retrace the journey of the Lewis and Clark Expedition on Missouri's rivers of history during the bicentennial period.
9. Don't miss the big party. A continuous series of riverside community celebrations will take place across Missouri as the Lewis and Clark Expedition re-enactment moves up our great rivers on the same approximate dates that the original expedition made its epic journey 200 years ago.
10. View firsthand artifacts associated with Lewis and Clark and their historic journey at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. "Lewis & Clark: The National Bicentennial Exhibition," opening in January 2004, will bring together hundreds of rare and priceless artifacts and documents. The exhibit will tell the story of the journey and the expedition's interaction with the people and cultures they encountered.



Missouri Department of Natural Resources photo

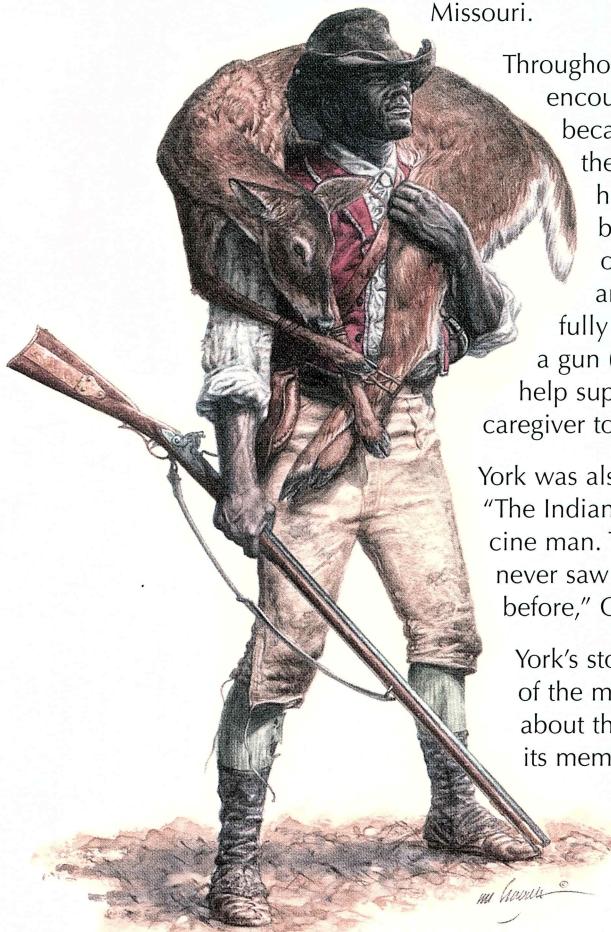


Courtesy of Missouri Historical Society

Katy Trail State Park near Rocheport (top) and artifacts from Lewis and Clark exhibit (above)

The Journey Begins

The Lewis and Clark Expedition spent a total of 103 days in what is now Missouri. The expedition began to ascend the Mississippi River on Nov. 20, 1803, and arrived at Wood River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, on Dec. 12, 1803. This was a journey of 210 miles with 17 camps, eight of which were on the Missouri side of the river. Between May 14, 1804, and July 18, 1804, the Corps of Discovery traveled 603.6 miles up the Missouri River to the present bounds of this state. They camped at 70 different locations. Forty-one of these campsites fall within present-day Missouri. On the return trip, the expedition again crossed the future northwestern border of Missouri on Sept. 9, 1806. They were eager to cover the remaining distance to home and reached St. Louis on Sept. 23, 1806. Of their 15 campsites along this return route, 14 are within the present limits of Missouri.

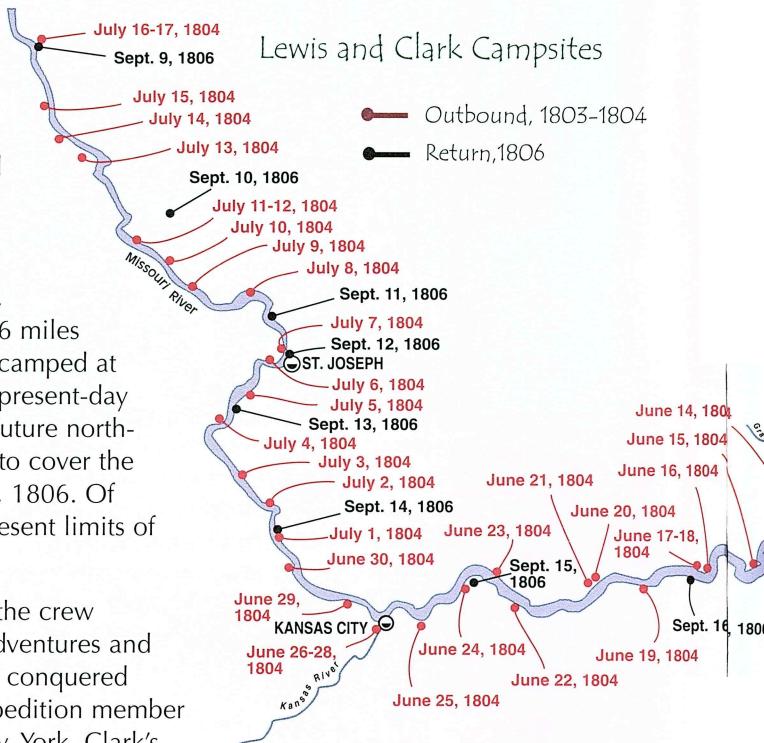


York © 1999 Michael Haynes

Throughout the journey, the crew encountered many adventures and became a team that conquered them all. Each expedition member had a role to play. York, Clark's black slave, was the only member other than Sacagawea who had no choice about going on the mission and received no compensation. However, York evidently participated fully as a member of this historic journey. Journal entries state that he carried a gun (which slaves usually were not allowed to do) as a part of his role to help supply fresh meat to the expedition. Other entries mention his role as a caregiver to the sick or injured, and later as a scout on a reconnaissance mission.

York was also an object of curiosity to the Indian tribes the expedition encountered. "The Indians [are] much astonished at my black servant and call him the big medicine man. This nation never saw a black man before," Clark wrote.

York's story is just one of the many stories about the expedition, its members and their impact on the people and cultures they encountered along the way.



Foggy Morning

©Gary R. Lucy

Guide to the Maps

Map 1: Nov. 16 – 25, 1803.

Lewis and Clark move up the Mississippi River from the confluence to Tower Rock.

Map 2: Nov. 26 – Dec. 12, 1803.

Lewis and Clark continue the journey up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and Wood River.

Map 3: May 14 – June 2, 1804. Return trip: Sept. 19 – 23, 1806.

Lewis and Clark enter the Missouri River and journey to the mouth of the Osage River.

Map 4: June 3 – 13, 1804. Return Trip: Sept. 17 – 19, 1806.

Lewis and Clark journey up the Missouri River from the Osage River to the Grand River.

Map 5: June 12 – 28, 1804. Return Trip: Sept. 15 – 17, 1806.

Lewis and Clark run the gauntlet of the Missouri River between the entrances of the Grand River and the Kansas River.

Map 6: June 29 – July 18, 1804; Return Trip: Sept. 9 – 15, 1806. Lewis and Clark turn north and journey from the mouth of the Kansas River to the state line.



Follow
the Signs
for Your Lewis
and Clark Adventure



Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

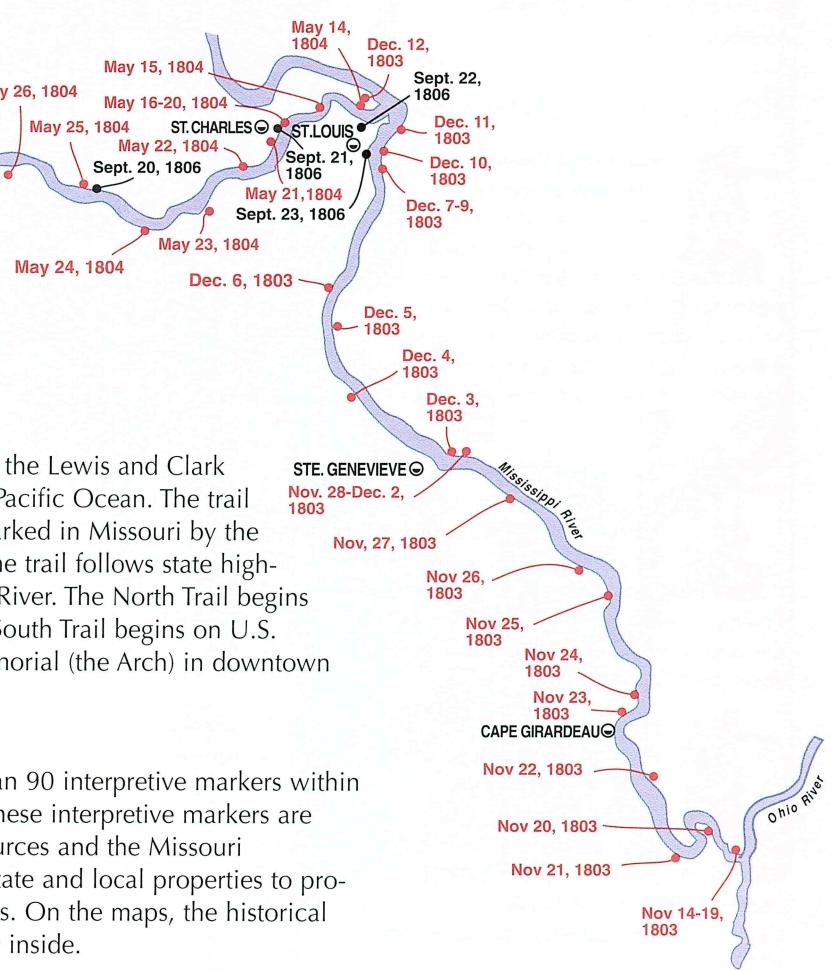
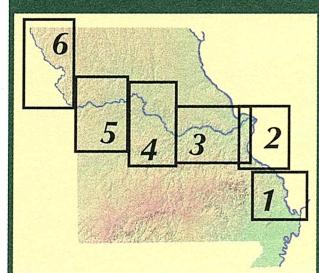
Watch for this sign to show you the route of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean. The trail is designated by the National Park Service and is marked in Missouri by the Missouri Department of Transportation. Generally, the trail follows state highways on both north and south sides of the Missouri River. The North Trail begins in West Alton, Mo., on Missouri Route 94, and the South Trail begins on U.S. Route 40 near the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (the Arch) in downtown St. Louis.



Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

Watch for this sign to guide you to more than 90 interpretive markers within Missouri from Cairo, Ill., to the Iowa line. These interpretive markers are placed by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Missouri Department of Conservation and local partners on state and local properties to provide information about relevant Lewis and Clark sites. On the maps, the historical markers are indicated by a black box with a number inside.

MAP SECTIONS



MAP 1

Lewis and Clark move up the Mississippi from the Ohio River to Tower Rock. Nov. 16 – 25, 1803.

On Nov. 15, 1803, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark arrived at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and set up camp for several days. The captains got their first glimpse of what would become the state of Missouri two days later, on Nov. 16, 1803. On Nov. 20, Lewis and Clark and their party broke camp, entered the Mississippi River and directed their 55-foot-long keelboat and pirogues up the mighty river. They passed the primordial lowland forest, known as Tywappity Bottom, and saw flourishing American settlements. They stopped in Cape Girardeau where Lewis met the legendary Louis Lorimier, Spanish Commandant of the Cape Girardeau District. Above Cape Girardeau, forested highlands, terminating in sheer bluffs, hugged the river on the Missouri side for the next 75 miles. On Nov. 25, Lewis and Clark came to Tower Rock, the best known landmark on the lower Mississippi River.

Points of Interest



Mississippi County wayside at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers: Lewis and Clark set their feet on Missouri soil for the first time at this location on Nov. 16, 1803. The captains encountered the Bird's Point American settlement and "a great many" Shawnee and Delaware Indians. A "respectable looking Indian" attempted to purchase Lewis's dog, Seaman, without success. Today, visitors can enjoy a dramatic view from the Missouri side of the meeting of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.



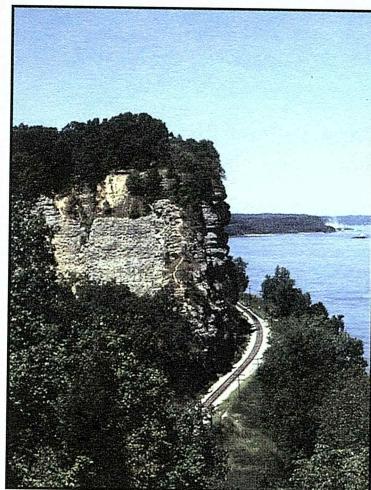
Commerce: On Nov. 22, 1803, Lewis and Clark noticed a cluster of American settlements on a thickly wooded floodplain known as Tywappity Bottom. Lewis saw an 8-foot, 2-inch tall horsetail plant growing in this lush bottom. At the upper end of Tywappity Bottom, Lewis got out of the keelboat and walked to the nearby highlands. This walk was through what is today downtown Commerce.



Cape Girardeau: Lewis was let out at the landing of New Cape Girardeau on Nov. 23, 1803. Here, he dined with Commandant Louis Lorimier and his family in his home, known as the "Red House." A replica of this house will be ready for the public to view by the expedition's bicentennial. Meanwhile, Clark proceeded up the river two miles and camped at the site of Old Cape Girardeau (today's Cape Rock Park).



Trail of Tears State Park: The party pushed off early on the morning of Nov. 24, and Lewis soon noticed high bluffs with sheer perpendicular walls rising on the Missouri side. They camped for the evening near today's Trail of Tears State Park. This park features a overlook with a spectacular view of the Mississippi River and trails that lead through thick forests like those that Lewis noted in his journals.



Overlook at Trail of Tears State Park

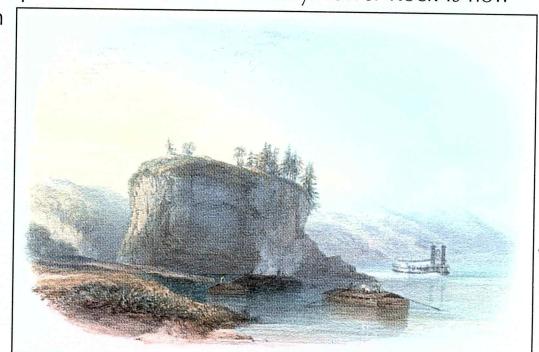
Missouri Department of Natural Resources photo



Apple Creek Conservation Area: On Nov. 25, the party came to Apple Creek, the largest stream on the Missouri side above the Ohio River that had yet been encountered. Apple Creek was the northern boundary of the Cape Girardeau District. Thanks to Lorimier's policies, this district had the largest American population in the Upper Louisiana area. Lewis noted in his journals that a large village of Shawnee Indians was located seven miles up this creek.



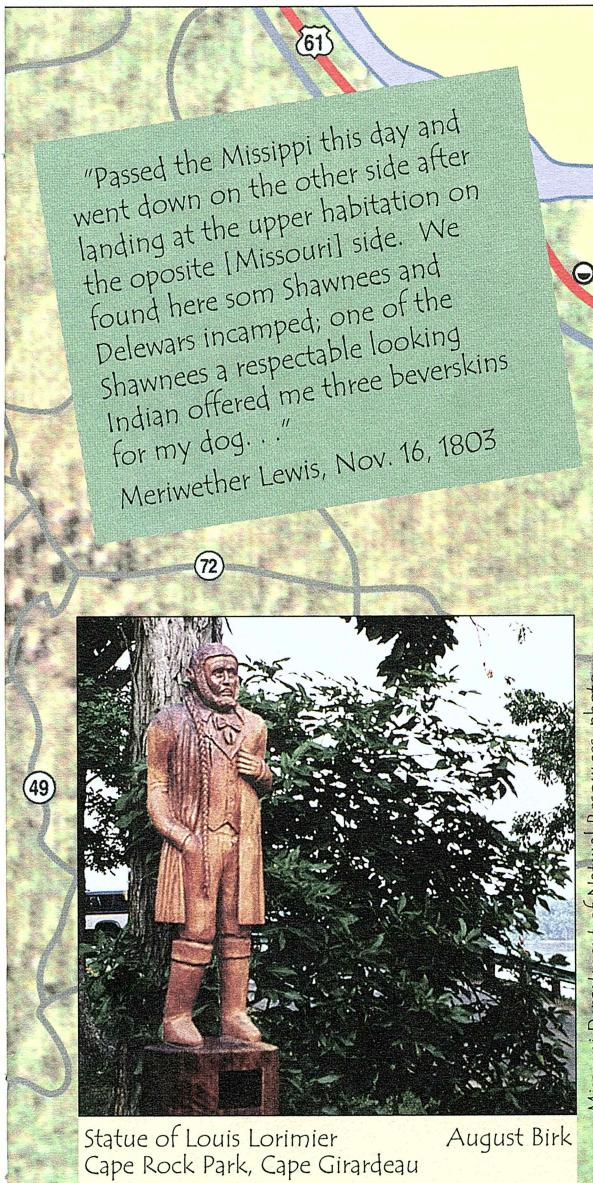
Tower Rock Conservation Area: As the sun was starting to set on Nov. 25, 1803, Lewis and Clark saw Tower Rock, a famous landmark to all rivermen. Lewis described the "immense and dangerous" whirlpool that formed below the rock in high water. Lewis measured and described this rock in detail and Clark prepared two maps of the Tower Rock vicinity. Tower Rock is now preserved in a state conservation area.



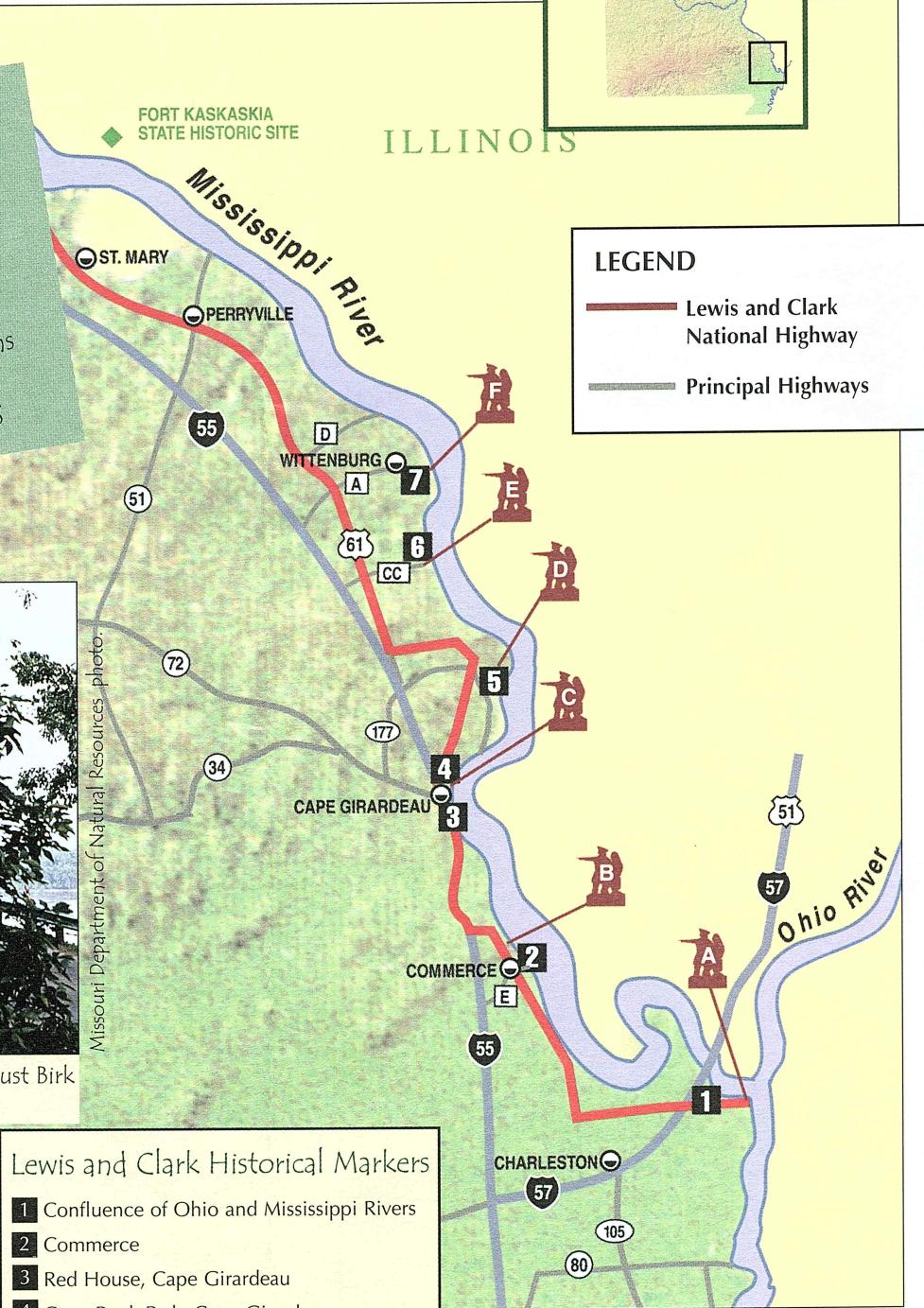
Tower Rock

Karl Bodmer

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri



- Lewis and Clark Historical Markers
- 1 Confluence of Ohio and Mississippi Rivers
 - 2 Commerce
 - 3 Red House, Cape Girardeau
 - 4 Cape Rock Park, Cape Girardeau
 - 5 Trail of Tears State Park
 - 6 Apple Creek Conservation Area
 - 7 Tower Rock Conservation Area



MAP 2

Lewis and Clark continue the journey up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and Wood River. Nov. 26 – Dec. 12, 1803.

After departing from Tower Rock, the party made its way upriver to Fort Kaskaskia, where they arrived on Nov. 28, 1803. Here the captains selected 12 men from the army garrison stationed there. Added to "the nine young men from Kentucky" who joined the party earlier, these recruits brought to 21 the number of men who would shortly form the celebrated Corps of Discovery, bound for the Pacific Ocean. Lewis proceeded on horseback to St. Louis to meet with the Spanish Lt. Gov. of Upper Louisiana. Meanwhile, Clark took charge of the boats and moved them up river to the mouth of Wood River, where the party would camp for the winter. Clark arrived on Dec. 12 and immediately set the men to work erecting the huts where the party would pass the winter.

Points of Interest

Ste. Genevieve: On Nov. 28, Clark noted that the party had landed opposite the old village of Ste. Genevieve. This flood-prone community, he said, was known as "Misar," or Misery. On Dec. 3, after leaving Fort Kaskaskia, the party camped on the edge of the common fields, or Grand Champs, of the relocated town of Ste. Genevieve. They were two miles from 'new' Ste. Genevieve, which today still has many historical buildings and reminders of its early French history.

Magnolia Hollow Conservation Area: Soon after setting out on Dec. 4, Clark noted the mouth of Gabouri Creek, the landing for Ste. Genevieve. Above this creek, Clark saw highlands next to the river that formed a tremendous bluff. Today, Magnolia Hollow Conservation Area preserves forested highlands similar to those Clark saw.

Jefferson Barracks County Park: The morning of Dec. 7 was dark and rainy as Clark's party set off. At noon, a violent wind tore a mast off one of the boats. Half way between the Meramec River and the River Des Peres, the party passed the location where Jefferson Barracks, named after President Thomas Jefferson, would be established in 1826 as a U.S. Army post. Today, tours of the barracks are available.



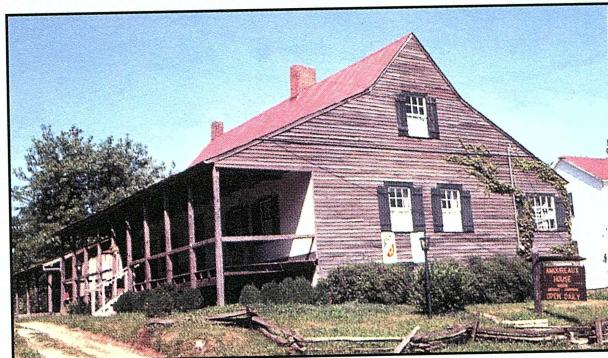
Carondelet: The village of Carondelet was encountered by Clark and his men on Dec. 7, a couple of miles after the party passed the River Des Peres. Clark referred to this place as "Viele Pauchr," or "vietpuche" (actually Vide Poche in French), or Empty Pocket (Clark translated the name as "empty belly"). He also noted that the village consisted of 40 French families.



Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: On Dec. 7, 1803, the party was encamped at Cahokia opposite St. Louis, a town of just over a thousand people that served as the governmental center and trading center for Upper Louisiana. Over the next five months, the captains would spend a great deal of time in St. Louis, meeting with officials and traders and gaining information and maps about the Missouri River and Indian nations they might encounter on their upcoming expedition. The site of colonial St. Louis is today occupied by the grounds of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.



Clark's Grave, Bellefontaine Cemetery: On Dec. 11, 1803, Clark directed that camp be made on Cabaret Island. He was opposite the hillside location where a large monument would be placed over his gravesite a century later, in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Clark spent his entire post-expeditionary career in St. Louis, where he died in 1838. He had just turned 69 at the time of his death.

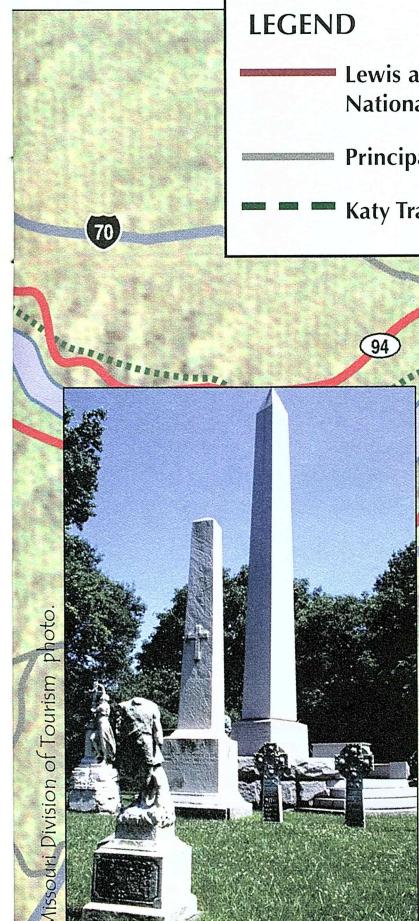


Amoureux
House
(ca 1792),
Ste. Genevieve

- Lewis and Clark Historical Markers**
- 8 Horse Island
 - 9 Marina de Gabouri River
 - 10 Magnolia Hollow Conservation Area
 - 11 Jefferson Barracks County Park
 - 12 Bellerive Park, Carondelet

LEGEND

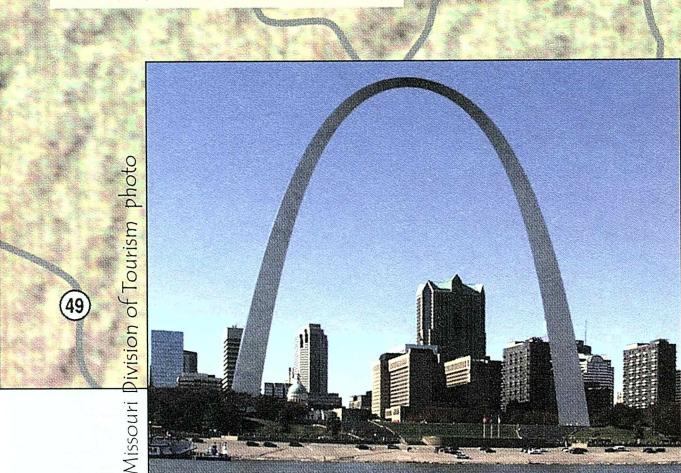
- Lewis and Clark National Highway (Red line)
- Principal Highways (Grey lines)
- Katy Trail State Park (Dashed green line)



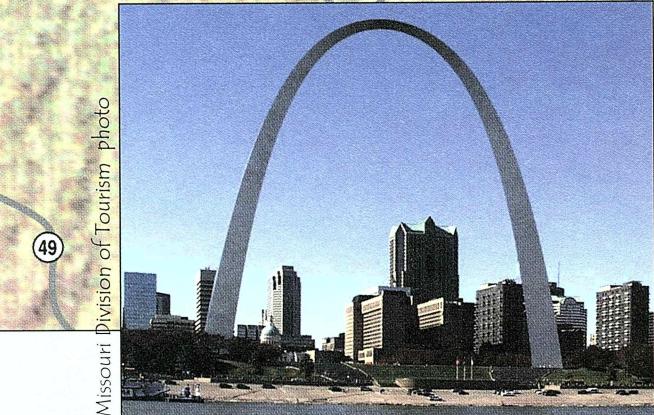
Missouri Division of Tourism photo.



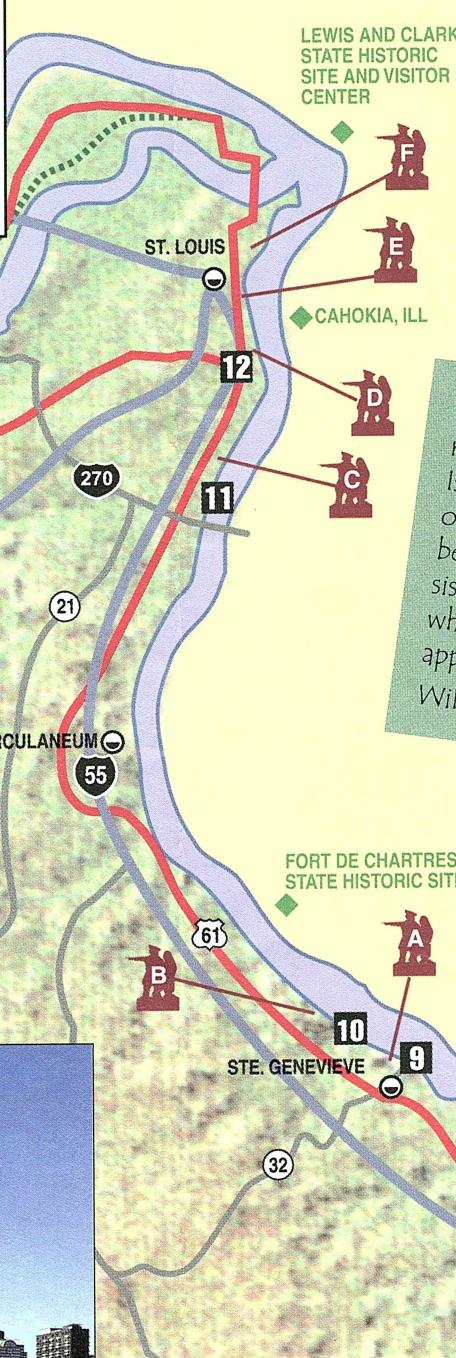
Clark's grave in Bellefontaine Cemetery



Missouri Division of Tourism photo



The Gateway Arch at the Jefferson Memorial Expansion Memorial



"Set out this morning before sun rise, passed the upper point the Island at two miles, In this Course I observd Several caves, also a number of Indented Arches of deferent sises in the Cliffs on the Larbd. Side, which gave it a verry romanteck appearance."

William Clark, Dec. 5, 1803

MAP 3

The Lewis and Clark Expedition enters the Missouri River and journeys to the mouth of the Osage River. May 14 – June 2, 1804. Return trip: Sept. 19 – 23, 1806.

On May 14, 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition entered the swift, dangerous currents of the Missouri River and began to work their way up the turbulent stream on the first leg of their epic journey. Over the first 140 miles, they would pass through the hilly and forested uplands of what today is Missouri's Ozark border region. The expedition would leave behind the last contacts with civilization when they passed the villages of St. Charles and La Charrette. They would observe their first new scientific specimen (the eastern wood rat) and enjoy extended stays at the mouths of the Gasconade and Osage rivers. They encountered four parties of homeward-bound traders and gained useful information. This leg had its share of dangers. At Tavern Cave, Lewis almost fell from a bluff on May 24. The next day, the keelboat nearly fell victim to the Missouri River when the 55-foot-long boat wheeled out of control in the swift deadly currents of the river.

Points of Interest



Jones-Confluence Point State Park/Columbia

Bottoms: After a modest send-off by the local neighbors, the Lewis and Clark Expedition entered the Missouri River on May 14, 1804. A gentle breeze blew and the sails were unfurled. Clark and 41 men were aboard a keelboat and two pirogues. Both banks of the Missouri River at its confluence with the Mississippi River are now in public ownership.



Fort Bellefontaine Park: The Lewis and Clark Expedition spent its first night on the Missouri River camped 4.5 miles upstream on an island opposite the entrance of Cold Water Creek. The following year, Fort Bellefontaine was erected at this site. The returning expedition encamped at this garrison on Sept. 22, 1806, the last night of their epic journey.



Missouri History Museum/Missouri Historical Society: After the expedition, both Lewis and Clark played important roles in St. Louis and Missouri history. Important documents and artifacts associated with Lewis and Clark have been preserved at the Missouri History Museum and its parent organization, the Missouri Historical Society.



St. Charles: Clark and the men of the Corps of Discovery enjoyed the hospitality of this village of some 400 French-Canadian inhabitants for five days, from May 16 to May 20, while Lewis attended to last minute business in St. Louis. Today's St. Charles boasts a boathouse/interpretive center where a replica keelboat and pirogues can be seen by the public.

For the next five days, May 21-25, the expedition passed the high bluffs and steep hills that in the following generation attracted a large German migration that established wineries, neat farms and solidly built towns that remain today. Lewis nearly fell from Tavern Cave on May 24, and the keelboat came close to capsizing at Retrograde Bend near Washington the next day. On an island near Hermann, Lewis and Clark formally organized the Corps of Discovery.

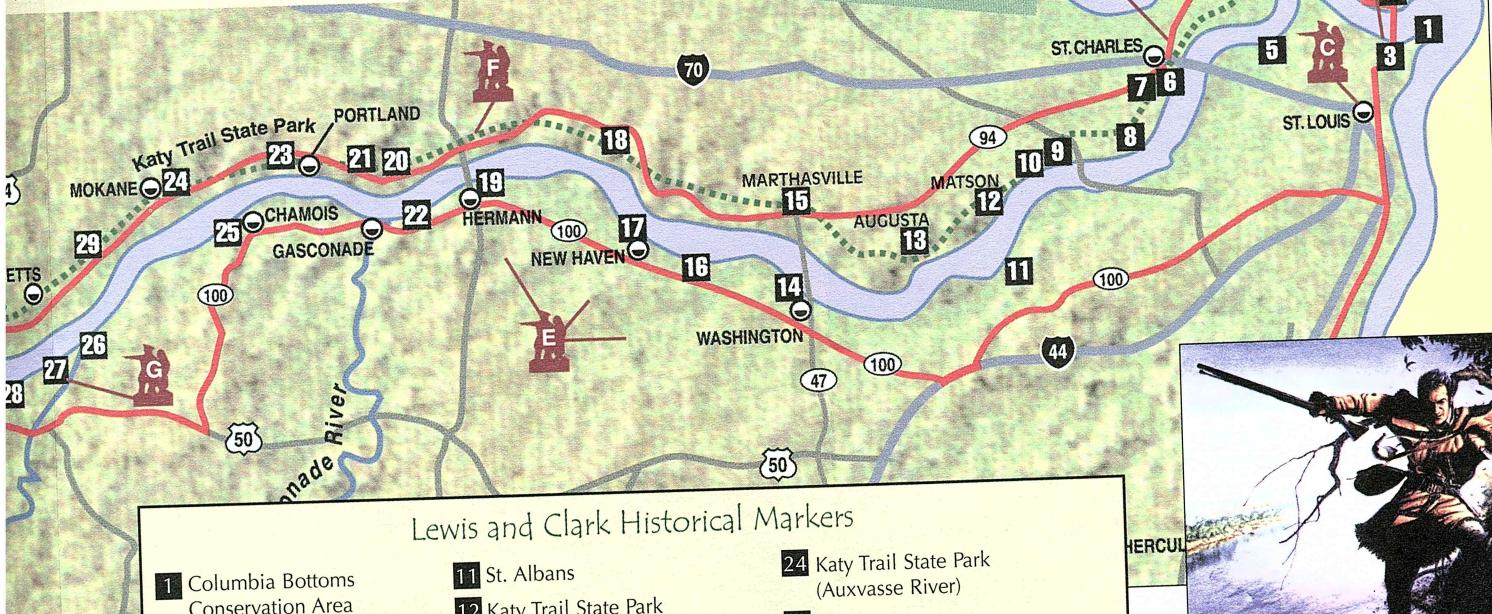
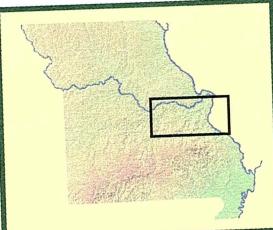


The Missouri Rhineland Country: Washington, New Haven, Hermann:



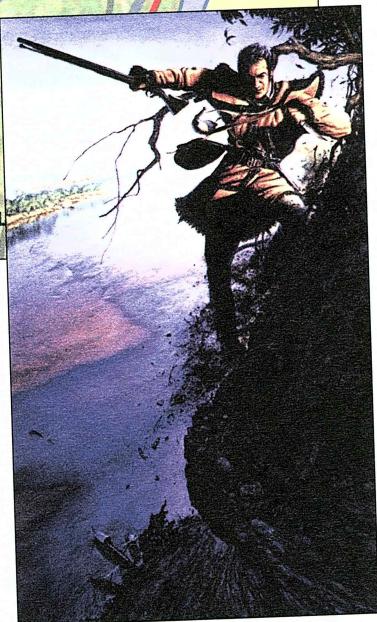
Confluence Point State Park at the
the Missouri and Mississippi rivers

"Set out from Camp River a Dubois at 4 oClock P.M. and proceeded up the Missouris under Sail to the first island in the Missouri and Camped on the upper point opposite a Creek on the South Side below a ledge of Limestone rock Called Colewater, made 4 miles..."
William Clark, May 14, 1804



Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1 Columbia Bottoms Conservation Area | 11 St. Albans | 24 Katy Trail State Park (Auxvasse River) |
| 2 Edward "Ted" and Pat Jones-Confluence Point State Park | 12 Katy Trail State Park | 25 Chamois |
| 3 Fort Bellefontaine Park | 13 Katy Trail State Park | 26 Smokey Waters Conservation Area |
| 4 Katy Trail State Park (Black Walnut) | 14 Washington | 27 Clark's Hill/Norton State Historic Site |
| 5 St. Stanislaus County Park | 15 Katy Trail State Park (Marthasville) | 28 Museum of Military History |
| 6 St. Charles Frontier Park | 16 Colter's Landing Access | 29 Katy Trail State Park (Tebbetts) |
| 7 Katy Trail State Park (St. Charles) | 17 New Haven | 30 Katy Trail State Park (North Jefferson City) |
| 8 Katy Trail State Park (Greens Bottom) | 18 Katy Trail State Park | |
| 9 Busch Wildlife/Weldon Spring Conservation Area | 19 Hermann | |
| 10 Katy Trail State Park (Femme Osage Creek) | 20 Grand Bluffs Conservation Area | |
| | 21 Katy Trail State Park | |
| | 22 Gasconade | |
| | 23 Katy Trail State Park (Little Tavern Creek) | |



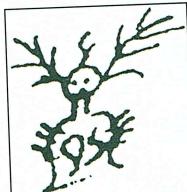
Meriwether Lewis Escapes Death
Above Tavern Cave

© 1998 Michael Haynes

MAP 4

Lewis and Clark journey up the Missouri River from the Osage River to the Grand River. June 3 – 13, 1804. Return Trip: Sept. 17 – 19, 1806.

The expedition resumed its upriver journey on June 3, 1804, and camped at the Moreau River. Here, a mysterious bird that Clark called a nightingale sang all night (they named a creek in the bird's honor). On June 4, the mast of the keelboat was snapped when the boat struck a tree near the mouth of Grey's Creek. Near modern Marion and Rocheport, Clark reported seeing Indian pictographs representing Manitou (representations of the Great Spirit) painted on the bluffs along the river. Near today's Arrow Rock, the keelboat was saved by the quick action of the men. Near the future site of Glasgow, Clark left a vivid description of the prairies, bountiful with berries, abundant wildlife and luxuriant grasses. The expedition was starting to pass out of the eastern woodlands into the tallgrass prairie region.



Manitou as drawn
by William Clark,
June 5, 1804

Points of Interest

A Jefferson City: The Lewis and Clark Expedition passed the future site of Jefferson City on June 4, 1804. In 1826, the state capital was moved from St. Charles to a more central location along the Missouri River and the city was named in honor of the president that dispatched Lewis and Clark to explore the vast new tract of land. Exhibits in today's Capitol tell the history of Missouri.

B Katy Trail State Park – Jefferson City to Boonville: From June 1 to June 8, the expedition passed through the scenic bluff country that Katy Trail State Park now traverses. The trail passes Pierced Rock Natural Arch, seen by Lewis and Clark on June 6. The river still washes at the base of Big Manitou bluff, passed by the expedition the next day. Clark recorded the pictographs he saw painted on the bluff that the Katy Trail tunnel now passes through near Rocheport.

C Columbia: The obelisk that Thomas Jefferson originally designed for his grave is now located on the quadrangle of the University of Missouri-Columbia in recognition of the first state university founded in the Louisiana Purchase Territory. The State Historical Society of Missouri, located here, preserves manuscripts and

maps from the Lewis and Clark era. Cutting-edge computer mapping of the Lewis and Clark route through Missouri is also being done at the university's Geographical Resources Center.



The Bountiful Boonslick: The stretch of river the expedition moved up during June 7 to June 9 appeared particularly bountiful: "this is a butifull Contry of Land," said Sgt. Charles Floyd. Within a few years, this area became known as the Boonslick, a premiere settlement region. The agricultural productions of the Boonslick were shipped down the Missouri River from prosperous river towns such as Rocheport, Boonville, New Franklin and Glasgow.



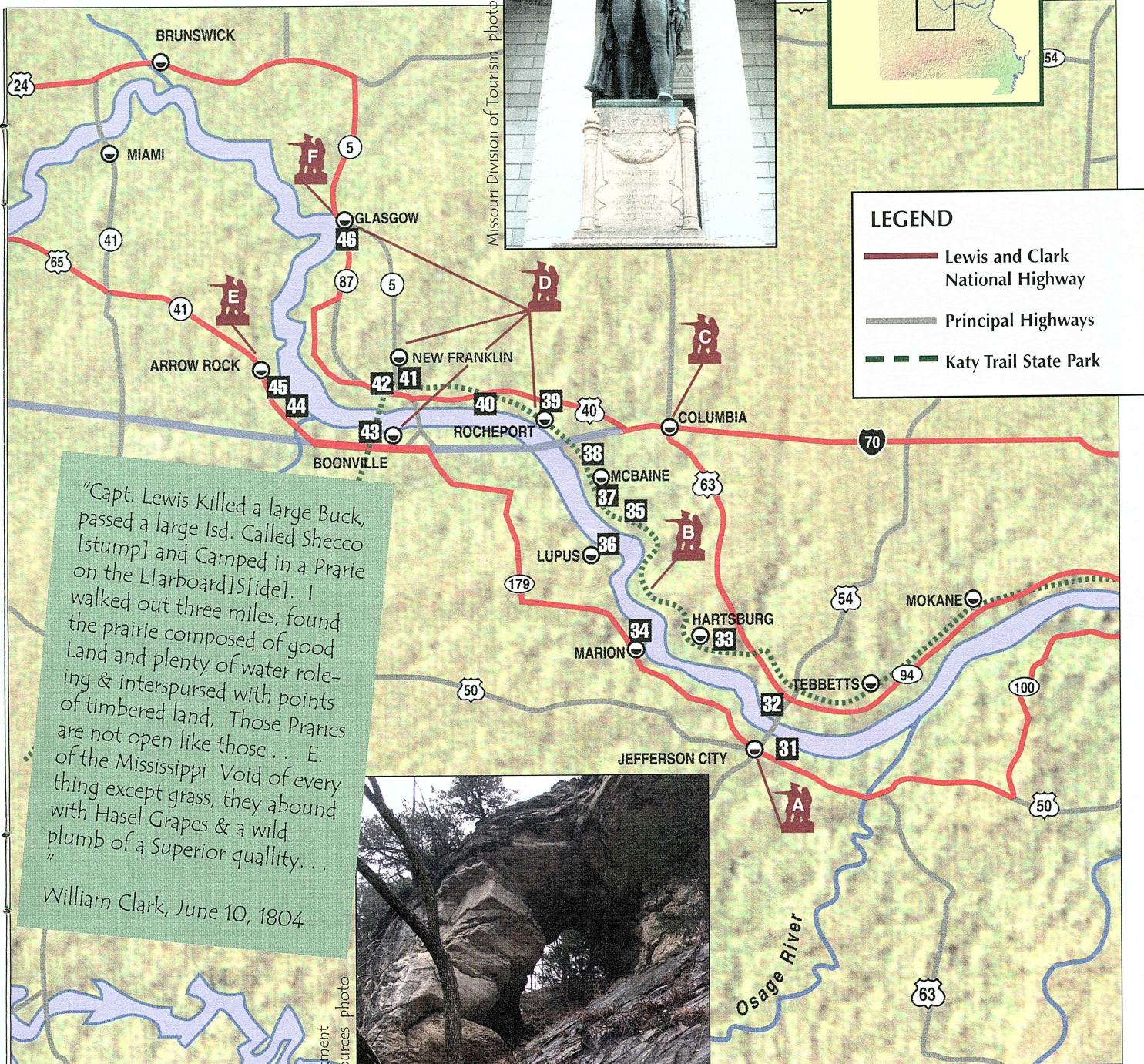
Arrow Rock: On June 9, the Lewis and Clark Expedition noted passing the "Prairie of Arrows," where the Santa Fe Trail town of Arrow Rock would be founded within a few years. Today, the quaint village of Arrow Rock and Arrow Rock State Historic Site preserve the history of this time.



Glasgow: On June 10, the expedition passed the high bluff on which Glasgow would later be built, and encountered the Chariton River coming in at a hairpin bend. They then passed Chicot, or Stump, Island and camped. The captains walked three miles through a prairie that, according to Clark, "abound with Hasel Grapes Y a wild plumb. . .I saw great numbers of Deer in the Prairies, the evening is Cloudy, our party in high Spirits."

Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

- 31 Ellis Porter/Riverside Park, Jefferson City
- 32 Noren Access
- 33 Katy Trail State Park
- 34 Marion Access
- 35 Katy Trail State Park (Pierced Rock Natural Arch)
- 36 Lupus
- 37 Eagle Bluffs Conservation Area
- 38 Katy Trail State Park (Lewis and Clark Cave)
- 39 Katy Trail State Park (Rocheport)
- 40 Franklin Island Conservation Area
- 41 Katy Trail State Park (New Franklin)
- 42 Katy Trail State Park (Kingsbury Siding)
- 43 Harley Park, Boonville
- 44 De Bourgmont Access
- 45 Arrow Rock State Historic Site
- 46 Stump Island, Glasgow



Top: Thomas Jefferson statue at state Capitol
 Left: Pierced Rock Natural Arch as seen from
 Katy Trail State Park, McBaine

MAP 5

Lewis and Clark run the gauntlet of the Missouri River between the entrances of the Grand River and the Kansas River. June 12 – 28, 1804. Return Trip: Sept. 15 – 17, 1806.

As the Missouri River turned west toward the Kansas River, the floodplain became wider, stretching as much as 10 miles to the low grass-covered hills. The river also became swifter. Lewis estimated that the river flowed as fast as seven miles per hour through the reach between the Kansas and Grand rivers. Every day was filled with back-breaking labor and near disasters as the men battled the rapids, floating logs and trees, collapsing banks, and the deadly "rolling sands" or ever-shifting sandbars that gave the Missouri River its fearsome reputation. The men were impressed with the beauty of the prairie landscapes that were opening before them. Game became abundant and the men feasted on venison, bear, turkey and waterfowl. On June 15, Clark described the scenic plain on which the long-abandoned Missouri and Little Osage Indian villages had once been located.

Points of Interest



Brunswick: On June 13, the expedition camped at the mouth of the Grand River. Sgt. Patrick Gass was captivated by the beauty of the prairies he saw: "This is as handsome a place as I ever saw in an uncultivated state." The captains climbed a nearby hill, near present-day Brunswick, and enjoyed "a butifull prospect of the Serounding Country."



Van Meter State Park: On June 15, the expedition camped opposite the sites of the former Little Osage and Missouri Indian villages (near present-day Van Meter State Park). The villages had been well located. Sgt. Charles Floyd said the site was as "handsome a prairie as any man ever saw." Exhibits in the state park visitor center tell the story of the Missouri Indians and a boardwalk takes visitors into the wetland that is a natural remnant of the Missouri River floodplain.



Grand Pass Conservation Area: A portion of the 1804 river course, covered by Lewis and Clark on June 15, is preserved as Teteseau Lake in the Grand Pass Conservation Area. That day, the river was rising fast and the current was running with such force that the men at the oars could make no headway, even with the sail unfurled. The keelboat had to be pulled by tow rope through the most difficult stretches of the river.



Waverly: On June 16, the expedition camped opposite present-day Waverly. The next day they moved upriver only a mile before camping again. The men were exhausted from the daily struggle against the river, and they had literally worn out their oars and needed to make replacements. "The Countrey about this place is butifull," wrote Clark of the location.



Lexington: On June 20, Lewis and Clark passed the future site of the wealthy and elegant antebellum river town of Lexington. The day proved to be particularly grueling and they only made 6.75 miles. Sweat was pouring off the men in streams as they strained with oar, pole and ultimately tow rope to get the boats through the agitated currents of the river.



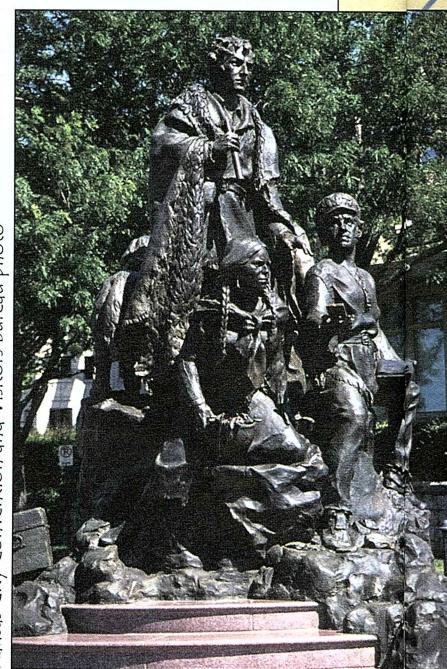
Fort Osage: On June 23, a headwind blew so strongly that the exhausted crew could make no headway against the river and pulled in early at the head of an island. Across the river from their camp was a high hill. The captains determined that this hill would offer a commanding location for a fort. In 1808, William Clark returned to the site to build Fort Osage. Jackson County Parks Department offers tours of a reconstructed fort open to visitors today.

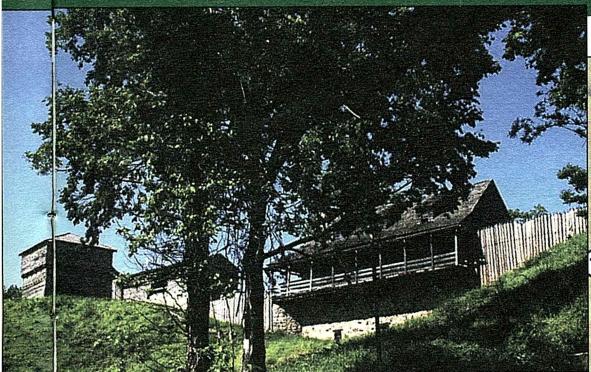


Kansas City: On June 26, with the hardest stretch of the Missouri River gauntlet behind them, the expedition came to the mouth of

the Kansas River and camped above the future site of Kansas City for three days. On the return trip, on Sept. 15, 1806, Lewis and Clark climbed to the top of a hill with a commanding view of the Missouri and Kansas rivers. This is now known as Lewis and Clark Point in Case Park.

Kansas City Convention and Visitors Bureau photo

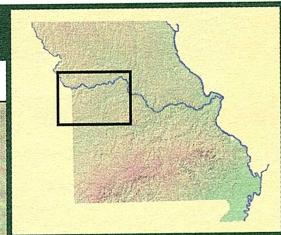




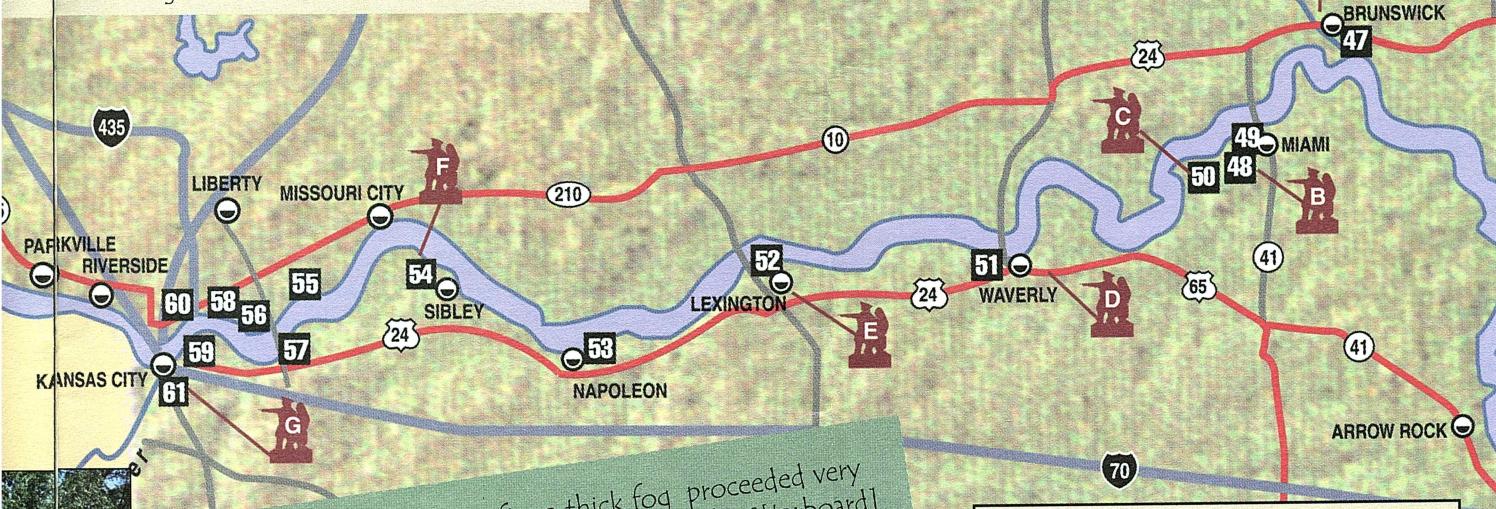
Missouri Department of Natural Resources photo by Jim Denny

LEGEND

- Lewis and Clark National Highway**
- Principal Highways**
- Katy Trail State Park**



Fort Osage



"We set out at 6 o'clock after a thick fog proceeded very well... just below a piece of high land on the starboard side called the place of Snakes, passed the worst place I have seen... a sand bar making out cross the river sand collecting &c forming bars and bars washg a way, the boat struck and turned, she was near oversetting we saved her by some extrodany exertions of our party ever ready to inconture [endure] any fatigue for the promotion of the enterprise."

William Clark, June 14, 1804

Left: Corps of Discovery sculpture by Eugene Daub at Case Park

Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

- 47 Brunswick
- 48 Van Meter State Park
- 49 Miami
- 50 Grand Pass Conservation Area
- 51 Waverly
- 52 Lexington
- 53 Napoleon
- 54 Fort Osage
- 55 Cooley Lake Conservation Area
- 56 Missouri City
- 57 La Benite Park
- 58 Liberty Sports Complex
- 59 Berkley Riverfront Park
- 60 North Kansas City
- 61 Case Park

MAP 6

Lewis and Clark turn north and journey from the mouth of the Kansas River to the state line. June 29 – July 18, 1804; Return Trip: Sept. 9 –15, 1806.

After the expedition moved on from the Kansas River, the hot, sweltering days of early July bore down on the oarsmen and long mid-day halts were necessary to revive them. The river continued to flow rapidly as the crew worked its way steadily upstream. They passed abandoned Kansas Indian village sites and saw oxbow lakes that had once been channels of the river. The lakes were teeming with waterfowl and fish, and the deer were so numerous that "their tracks are as plenty as Hogs about a farm," said Clark. Near the modern Iowa line, Lewis' chronometer stopped and had to be reset. The layover provided Lewis the opportunity to explore the "bald pate" prairie along the Nishnabotna River. On the return journey, the expedition re-entered present-day Missouri to find the river low and choked with snags. They encountered several upstream-bound trading parties. They provided news and lavished hospitality on the returning members of expedition, who had been given up for dead back home.

Points of Interest



Weston Bend State Park: As the expedition moved up the river on July 2, they noticed a range of hills on the Missouri side that Clark thought contained fine land. As they worked their way around what is today's Weston Bend, the keelboat ran aground on a bad sandbar in the face of a swift current. An overlook at Weston Bend State Park gives visitors a spectacular view of this Missouri River bend.



Weston: As the expedition rounded the upper end of today's Weston Bend, they encountered "Bear Medicine" Island and pulled over to rest their exhausted crew. This island was immediately west of today's Weston. The day was exceedingly hot, and the men put up a new mast on the keelboat to replace one broken two days earlier.



Little Bean Marsh Conservation Area: On July 3, the expedition camped at a round bend of the river opposite a large sandbar. A portion of this former bend of the river, including the campsite, is now Little Bean Marsh Conservation Area. The wetland environment seen today also prevailed in 1804; Sgt. Charles Floyd described the land as very miry, or boggy.



Lewis and Clark State Park: The Lewis and Clark Expedition began July 4 by firing the swivel cannon on the keelboat in honor of the Fourth of July. The expedition then passed an oxbow lake (now called Lewis and Clark Lake) that Clark recognized as a former channel of the river. The lake was a wildlife paradise, with fish and so many young geese that Clark named the lake "Gosling Lake." Today, the lake is part of Lewis and Clark State Park.



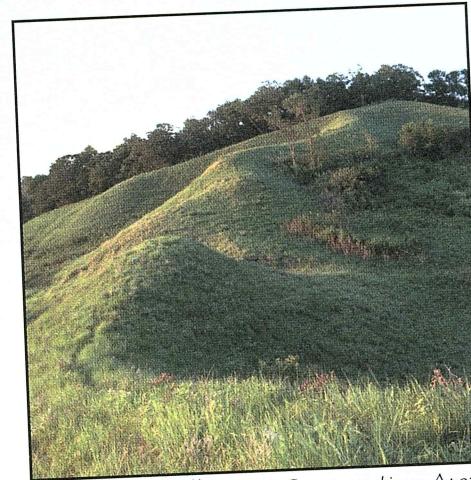
St. Joseph: The expedition passed St. Michael's Prairie (where St. Joseph was later founded) on July 7, 1804. Coming back, the expedition camped at St. Michael's prairie on Sept. 12, 1806. They shared their camp with Robert McClellan, an army friend of the captains and now an upstream-bound trader. "We were treated in the best manner by this party," according to Sgt. John Ordway.



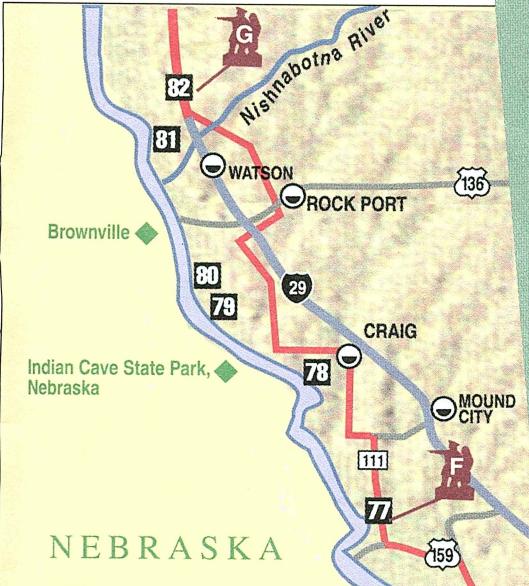
Big Lake State Park: July 13 was a rare day when the expedition was able to move under sail power for most of the day. The 20.5 miles they covered was one of their best days on the lower Missouri. Early in the day, the expedition rounded a bend and Clark saw an elegant prairie. Big Lake, preserved today in Big Lake State Park, is an oxbow lake formed from a remnant of this bend.



The Bald Pate Prairies: The last days in Missouri, July 16 and 17, were spent at Bald Pate Prairie (a portion of this prairie is now known as Star School Hill Prairie Conservation Area). The party had halted to reset the chronometer, which had stopped. Lewis rode out along the Nishnabotna River and admired the thinly timbered prairie country. The last night in Missouri, the party dined on four freshly killed deer and two fat catfish.

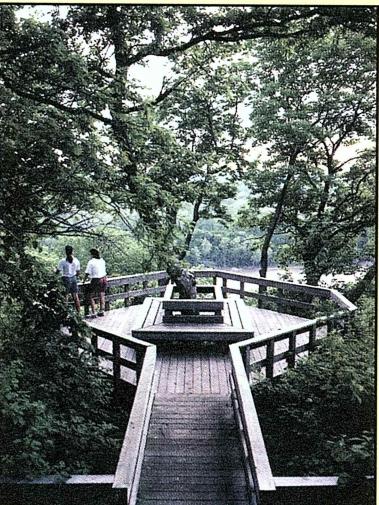


Star School Hill Prairie Conservation Area



LEGEND

- Lewis and Clark National Highway
- Principal Highways



Missouri River overlook at Weston Bend State Park

"A foggy morning. We procd a Short distance and met Mr McLanen [John McClallen] with a large keel Boat roed with 12 oars he was rejoiced to see us we moved across the river and Camped [at St. Michael's Prairie, future site of St. Joseph]. Mr. [McClallen] gave our offi-cers wine and the party as much whiskey as we all could drink. [He] informed us that the people in general in the united States were concerned about us as they had heard that we were all killed then again they heard the the sPanyards had us in the mines &C. . . ."

John Ordway, Sept., 1806



Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

- 62 E.H. Young Park, Riverside
- 63 English Landing Park, Parkville
- 64 Weston Bend State Park
- 65 Weston
- 66 Platte County Park
- 67 Little Bean Marsh Conservation Area
- 68 Lewis and Clark State Park
- 69 Jentell Brees Access
- 70 Riverfront Park, St. Joseph
- 71 French Bottom Access
- 72 Sunset Grill
- 73 Wyeth Hill Park
- 74 Sunbridge Hills Conservation Area
- 75 Nodaway Island Access
- 76 Bob Brown Conservation Area
- 77 Big Lake State Park
- 78 H.F. Thurnau Conservation Area
- 79 Hoot Owl Bend Access
- 80 Langdon Bend Access
- 81 Watson Access
- 82 Star School Hill Prairie Conservation Area

TRAVEL INFORMATION

Map 1

Charleston, Mo.
Charleston Chamber of Commerce
(573) 683-6509
www.charlestonmo.org

Commerce, Mo.
Commerce Community Tourism Organization
(573) 264-2199
<http://commercemmo.com>

Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Cape Girardeau Convention and Visitors Bureau
(800) 777-0068
www.capecirardeaucvb.org

Statewide

Missouri Travel Information



State Parks and State Historic Sites



Conservation Areas and Accesses



Map 2

Ste. Genevieve, Mo.
Convention & Visitors Bureau of Ste. Genevieve.
800-373-7007
www.ste-genevieve.com

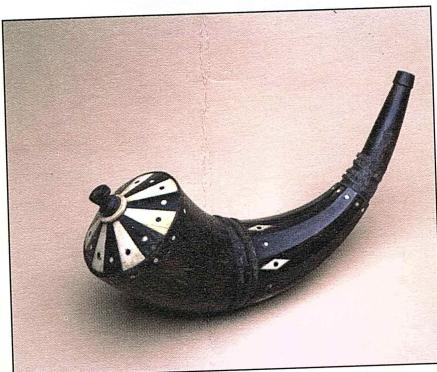
Jefferson Barrack's Park
St. Louis County Parks and Recreation
(314) 544-5714
www.stlouisco.com/parks/j-b.html

Carondelet Park
St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry
(314) 289-5332
http://stlouis.missouri.org/citygov/parks/parks_div/carondeletpark.html

St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis Convention and Visitors Commission
(800) 325-7962
www.explorestellouis.com

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial/Gateway Arch
(314) 655-1700
www.nps.gov/jeff
Arch tour information: (877) 982-1410
www.stlouisarch.com

Clark's Grave
Bellefontaine Cemetery
(314) 381-0750



Powder horn, courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society

Map 3

Fort Bellefontaine Park
St. Louis County Parks and Recreation
(314) 615-7275
www.stlouisco.com/parks/FtBellefontaine.html

Missouri Historical Society
(314) 454-3150
www.mohistory.org

St. Charles, Mo.
Greater St. Charles Convention and Visitors Bureau
(800) 366-2427
www.historicsaintcharles.com

Washington, Mo.
Washington Area Chamber of Commerce
(888) 7-WASH-MO
www.washmo.org

New Haven, Mo.
New Haven Area Chamber of Commerce
(573) 237-3830
www.newhavenmo.com

Hermann, Mo.
Hermann Chamber of Commerce
(800) 932-8687
www.hermannmo.com

Marthasville, Mo.
Marthasville Chamber of Commerce
(636) 433-5242



View from Wyeth Hill Park, St. Joseph

MAP 4

Jefferson City, Mo.
Jefferson City Convention & Visitors Bureau
(800) 769-4183
www.visitjeffersoncity.com

Columbia, Mo.
Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau
(800) 652-0987
www.visitcolumbiamo.com

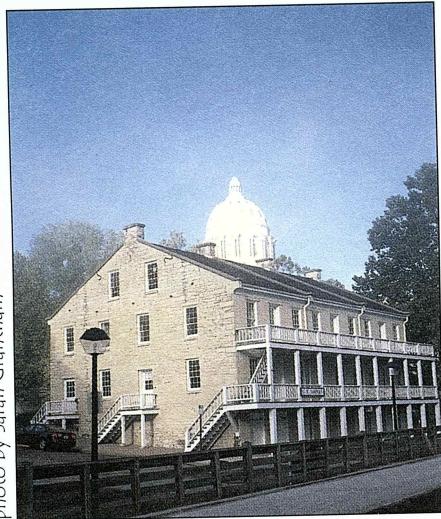
Rochester, Mo.
www.rochester.com

Boonville, Mo.
Boonville Chamber of Commerce
(660) 882-2721
www.c-magic.com/boonvill/

Glasgow, Mo.
Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
(660) 338-2407

Arrow Rock, Mo.
Historic Arrow Rock Council
(660) 837-3306

Arrow Rock Area Merchants Association
(660) 837-3268
www.arrowrock.org



Jefferson Landing State Historic Site,
Jefferson City

MAP 5

Brunswick, Mo.
Brunswick Area Chamber of Commerce
www.brunswickmo.com

Waverly, Mo.
www.lafayettecountymo.com/waverly.htm

Lexington, Mo.
Lexington Tourism Bureau
(660) 259-4711
www.historiclexington.com

Fort Osage
(816) 650-5737
www.historicfortosage.com

Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City Convention and Visitors Bureau
(800) 767-7700
www.visitkc.com

Other Lewis and Clark Information Resources

National

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail National Park Service
www.nps.gov/lecl/

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
www.lewisandclark.org

National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial
www.lewisandclark200.org

U.S. Coast Guard
www.uscg.mil

U.S. Geological Survey
<http://infolink.cr.usgs.gov>

MAP 6

Weston, Mo.
Platte County Convention and Visitors Bureau
(888) 875-2883
www.co.platte.mo.us

St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Joseph Convention and Visitors Bureau
(800) 785-0360
www.stjomo.com

Other Lewis and Clark Information Resources

Missouri

Discovery Expedition of St. Charles
www.lewisandclark.net

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial/ Gateway Arch
(314) 655-1700
www.nps.gov/jeff
Arch tour information: (877) 982-1410
www.stlouisarch.com

Lewis and Clark Historic Landscape Project
<http://lewisclark.geog.missouri.edu/index.shtml>

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
(573) 751-4212
www.dese.state.mo.us

Missouri Department of Transportation
1-888-275-6636
www.modot.org

Missouri Historical Society
(314) 454-3150
www.mohistory.org

Missouri Office of Secretary of State
(573) 751-4936
www.sos.state.mo.us

Missouri Rivers Community Network
<http://moriver.org>

Missouri Water Patrol
www.mswp.state.mo.us

State Historical Society of Missouri
(573) 882-7083
www.system.missouri.edu/shs

Lewis and Clark online

Check out Missouri's Lewis and Clark Web site,
www.lewisandclarkmo.com.

Through this Web site, you can find current information on Lewis and Clark events and activities in Missouri, a virtual tour of the Missouri River as it looked in 1804 and travel information to help plan your own Lewis and Clark trip through Missouri.



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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES photographs and artwork

August Birk

Statue of Louis Lorimier

Karl Bodmer

"Tower Rock" (courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri)

Michael Haynes

"Meriwether Lewis Escapes from Death above Tavern Cave," 1998

"York", 1999

Gary R. Lucy

"Red and White Pirogues"

"The Departure from St. Charles, May 21, 1804"

"Foggy Morning"

Front cover: Top scenic photo and re-enactor photo by Jim Denny of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources; artwork of "Red and White Pirogues" by Gary R. Lucy; and artifact photo courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society.

